



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Moncton	Feb. 19	13,500	5	2										
Montreal	do	389,837	168	17						4	2	1	3	5
Moscow	Jan. 29	1,500,000	731	94				7	3	5	30	22	24	8
Munich	Jan. 22	576,000	134	33								2	1	
Nantes	Feb. 6	161,908	77	18						1				
Naples	Jan. 5	593,729	325					1						
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Feb. 5	281,584	102							1		1		
Nuevo Laredo	Feb. 12	8,000	8							1				
Nuremberg	Jan. 15	323,500	106	20								2	4	2
Do	Jan. 22		94	10								2	2	3
Odesa	Jan. 29	520,000	218	30				9		6	15	8	1	
Palermo	Jan. 1	335,000	172	8							1		7	
Do	Jan. 8		151	8						3			1	
Do	Jan. 15		197	8									7	
Do	Jan. 22		202	10					1		1		2	
Do	Jan. 29		186	2									3	
Para	Feb. 5	185,000	95	6			7							
Penang	Jan. 15	102,520	78	18						1		1		
Port Elizabeth	do	32,959	10	1						1				
Do	Jan. 22		15	1										
Port of Spain	do	60,000	42	3										1
Do	Jan. 29		33	4										1
Prague	Jan. 22	233,649	126	24						1			2	
Do	Jan. 29		139	27								3	1	2
Rangoon	Jan. 15	252,155	193	8	2	4		3						
Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 23	850,000	648	149								1		
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Feb. 5	46,000	21	3									2	
Singapore	Jan. 15	271,060	196	22		2								
South Shields	Jan. 29	119,737	24	2										
Do	Feb. 5		3	1						1		2		3
Stettin	Jan. 29	239,000	67	6						1				4
Sunderland	do	160,796	64							1		4	1	
Do	Feb. 5		54	6							1	2	1	2
Valencia	do	240,000	126	10										
Valetta	Jan. 29	212,888	109	5						1			1	
Vigo	Feb. 5	40,000	15	2						1				
Vladivostok	Dec. 23	85,004	17	2						1		2		
Do	Jan. 4		25	4								4	1	
West Hartlepool	Feb. 5	66,750	22									1	3	
Yokohama	Jan. 31	392,870										2		

MORTALITY—FOREIGN AND INSULAR—COUNTRIES AND CITIES
(untabulated).

ALGERIA—*Algiers*.—Month of January, 1909. Population, 157,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 329, including typhoid fever 2, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 30.

AUSTRALIA—NEW SOUTH WALES—*New Castle*.—Month of December, 1909. Population, 53,450. Total number of deaths from all causes 59, including typhoid fever 3, tuberculosis 4.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1909. Population, 210,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 348, including smallpox 25, measles 2, tuberculosis 49, plague 7.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of December, 1909. Population, 150,881. Total number of deaths from all causes 280, including typhoid fever 1, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 36.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended January 29.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 16,713,617, correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts, having an aggregate estimated population of 1,151,790, correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rate was recorded at Wexford, viz, 4.7, and the highest at Lisburn, viz, 63.7 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 1,864,194, correspond to an annual rate of 19.1. The lowest rate was recorded at Paisley, viz, 15.6, and the highest at Greenock, viz, 31.9. The total number of deaths from all causes was 693, including typhoid fever 3, measles 54, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 12.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1910. Population 279,163. Total number of deaths from all causes 266, including typhoid fever 4, diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 25.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended January 22, 1910. Population 212,888. Total number of deaths from all causes 210, including typhoid fever 3, Mediterranean fever 8, tuberculosis 10.

SPAIN—*Madrid*.—Month of January, 1909. Population 596,586. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,728, including typhus fever 7, typhoid fever 9, smallpox 19, measles 4, diphtheria 9, tuberculosis 157.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.